

Claim 2 is cancelled without prejudice.

Claim 3 is amended as follows:

- Sub E1
3) (Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said fluorescent protein is green fluorescent protein.

Claim 4 is cancelled without prejudice.

Claim 5 is amended as follows:

- Sub E1
5) (Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the identifying of the T cells that have acquired the MHC class I protein-fluorescent protein fusion molecule is done by detecting fluorescence emission of the fluorescent protein fusion molecule.

Sub C2
Claim 6 is amended as follows:

- 6) (Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the identifying of the T cells that have acquired the MHC class I protein-fluorescent protein fusion molecule is done by detecting fluorescence emission of the fluorescent protein fusion molecule in a fluorescence activated cell sorter.

RESPONSE

1. The present application as originally filed contained claims 1-6. Claims 2 and 4 have been cancelled without prejudice; claims 1, 3, 5 and 6 have been amended herein.
2. The Examiner has pointed out that the Declaration previously submitted is defective. A new Declaration signed by the inventor is attached hereto. In addition, the specification has been amended to reflect the priority information and to correct the typographical errors in the Figure descriptions.
3. The Examiner has rejected claims 1-6 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Gallimore et al. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection. While Gallimore may be considered relevant, it is clearly distinguished from the claims of the present invention. Gallimore teaches the cell surface staining of virus-specific T cells to demonstrate their existence and track their frequency. The T cells were